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Tell of milder climes than this,
 Far beyond the blue abyss.
 Dost thou come from Araby,
 Where eternal summers be?
 Or, where over ocean isles
 Everlasting verdure smiles?
 Sporting under spicy trees,
 Singing where the roses blow,
 Could'st thou leave them, wandering breeze,
 For the land of cold and snow?

Dost thou bring from Eastern bowers
 Tidings of the birds and flowers?
 For the birds away have flown, —
 And the flowers all shrunk and gone; —
 Go, and tell them how we long
 For the roses and the song; —
 Now, sweet wind, I warn thee go,
 Here is only cold and snow!" — pp. 53, 54.

We have been struck, in reading this volume, with Mr. Lunt's command of poetical expression and imagery. Sometimes his pictures are indistinct, from being overwrought; but generally they show a nicely observant eye, and a happy facility in the execution.

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17. — *Caii Crispi Salustii de Catilinæ Conjuratone Belloque Jugurthino Historiæ*. *Sallust's Histories of the Conspiracy of Catiline and the Jugurthine War. From the Text of Gerlach. With English Notes.* Edited by H. R. CLEVELAND, A. M. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown. 1838. 8vo. pp. 198.

THIS is a very neat and attractive edition of the great Latin Historian. It is printed in a clear type, on good paper, and with a careful supervision of the press. The text selected by the editor is an excellent one. Mr. Cleveland has given, in a short introduction, a well-considered and well-worded criticism on the different classes of historical compositions, and on the writings of Sallust.

The peculiarities of Sallust's style make him a difficult author for schoolboys to understand. He is condensed, epigrammatic, and elliptical. Now a condensed style is for strong minds; an epigram is not comprehended readily by those who are unaccustomed to the society of wits; and elliptical sentences require a reflective power, and a concentrated and continued attention, which schoolboys are not apt to have. Sallust abounds, moreover, in philosophical reflec-

tions, drawn from an extensive experience of life, sometimes from an experience nowise creditable to the historian himself; — and these reflections are addressed to minds of more maturity than are found within the walls of a school-room. These points in the character of Sallust require a peculiar treatment by the editor of a school edition. Mr. Cleveland has met the difficulties of the case very skilfully and successfully. His notes are brief and pertinent; they explain what really needs explanation, either in the construction of the sentences or in the matter treated of by the author. They are uniformly clear, intelligible, and neatly expressed; sometimes highly ingenious in solving difficulties, and throwing light on disputed passages; and they condense, within a very narrow compass, a great variety of excellent criticism.

NOTE

TO ARTICLE III. OF THE LAST NUMBER.

IN our late article on “Nautical Discovery in the Northwest,” we had occasion to speak of “the supposititious voyage called De Fonte’s” (*North American Review*, Vol. XLVIII. pp. 129–132); we quoted a part of the letter published in Burney’s “Voyages” under the name of this navigator, and added, that, without feeling any confidence in its genuineness, we yet thought that there was matter in it for an investigation, which we hoped would be undertaken by some one with leisure and opportunity for such inquiries.

The following views and facts, for which we are indebted to the Honorable James Savage, the learned editor of “Winthrop’s History,” appear to put at rest a question, itself of no little curiosity, and of which both sides have been maintained by foreign writers of consideration.

The introduction to the “Letter” of De Fonte recites, that “the Viceroy of New Spain and Peru, having advice from the court of Spain, in the fourteenth year of King Charles [of England], A. D. 1639, of a voyage being undertaken by some industrious navigators from Boston in New England, for discovery of a Northwest passage, he [Admiral De Fonte] received orders from Spain and the Viceroy to equip four ships of force, and sailed with such ships April 3d, 1640.” It is impossible to imagine, that the memory of such an expedition, undertaken under such auspices, with a commander of high rank, sailing with the purpose of promptly defeating the attempt of a great rival maritime power, (acting, indeed, through its humble colonists, — nearest neighbours, however, to the long-sought passage,) an expedition so successful, besides, in its discoveries,